## OLD MEMORIES OF AN ARTIST

WILLIAM NORTH'S ODD GENIUS. UNIQUE HOUSEKEEPING-SATIRIZING A SATIRIST-SOME WILD INVENTIONS.

To The Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In the beautiful suburb of St. John's Wood, not far from the Regent's Park, lived William North. He occupied two rooms in a pretty little row of houses, the name of which I forget, and lived there in a state of squalid elegance which was truly comical. He was the oddest fish I, or indeed any one, ever saw. I believe this pre-eminent oddwas generally conceded both in England and this country, where he terminated his life, poor fellow, by taking prussic acid in in his lodgings in Bond-st. This tragedy, which took place more than twenty-seven years ago, will probably be remembergd only by a few persons now living in New-York ; but it was a sad affair, for he was still young and full of genius. With a little patience and selfrestraint he might have achieved great success, but he had neither, so he burried out of a world in which he said he was not fit to live. Some one has said he was the father of short editorials in the American press; he certainly was the author of one

two lines, written for The New-York Leader, and ran

of the g ortest, the celebrated anti-Maine liquor

law editorial, which is now the watchword of the

free-drinkers throughout Germany. It was only

We would rather see the whole world drunk from choice than one man sober on compulsion. Well, this William North lived in his little quarters in the most comical style. He had furnished his own rooms with a rocking chair, part of a carpet, a large kind of side-board, and several other odds and ends of furniture. His bea-room contained an iron bedstead and a wash-stand. I think that was all. He had no scuttle for his coals, but being of an ingenious turn of mind constructed one out of a circular map of the Western hemisphere, which being mounted on suff cardboard he bent over and fastened with a piece of string, so that it assumed ething the appearance of a Quaker's bonnet without the crown. In this device he took great pride, but as it was open at both ends, and North the most awkward of all living men, it caused the poor fellow a world of trouble. Three times out of four, at a very merciful calculation, when he attempted to put coal on the fire, the thing would tip backward and empty the whole of its contents on the hearth-rug at his feet. Then there would follow a volley of anathemas levelled at cosmos, and his own stupidity: and the coal would have to be laboriously picked and scraped and shovelled up again. Anothor of his devices was of a rather un pleasant, not to say slightly stekening, character. Although the most careless of creatures where most nen are particular, he had one or two nitra neat fads, one of which was a deep-rooted objection to any of his frien is indulging in the Bohemian practice of spitting in the fire-place when they smoked. Now, as he had no spit'oon, a thing indeed almost unknown in England, save in public-houses, he had recourse to his inventive powers, and evolved from them a cuspidere of his own, which consisted of a soup plate filled with ashes! Many of his friends openly rebelled and refused to use it, so unpleasant was the association of ideas. But North would always stoutly defend his invention, and arraign his friends for their unreasoning prejudice. In his establishment attendance was not supplied,

cave to a very limited extent, so he used to cook his own meals, and a very interesting operation it was to witness. His menu for breakfast consiste of fried bacon, bread and butter and coffee. He could get along very well with the bread and butter, but the bacon and coffee were trials. He had no frying-pan, so he cooked the bacon in the fireshovel. This might appear at first sight a rather uncleanly process. Not at all. North was equal to the emergency. He wrapped the bacon up in a clean sheet of writing paper and cooked it en papillotte-"just as the French cooks do at Very's , and all the first restaurants of Paris," he would explain. And then he would launch into a long monologue in support of fire-shovels as opposed to frying-pans as culinary utensils; the latter, in his view, being effete and barbaric. To be sure, when the viand was cooked there was always a little difficulty in getting it out of the scalding-hot paper, and I have often seen him send his rasher gyrating across the room and under the book-case in his efforts to shake it out on a plate, an operation he used to perform with a motion very similar to that which a terrier uses in killing a rat. The making of the coffee was attended with much the same difficulties. At that ime it was the custom in England to make coffe by placing it in a small bag in the coffee-pot, and pouring boiling water on it, and allowing it to per-colate through. In North's case this bag would always drop into the coffee-pot and had to be fished out with a teaspoon, generally upside down and half empty, and sometimes emulating the bacon by afterward performing a series of somersaults across the table into the butter-dish. However, he would struggle through his task, and then sit down, red and breathless, but complacent withal, to enjoy the fruits of his labor, and talk metaphysics or art.

North had been educated at a German University, and articled to a London solicitor, but not liking the law, quickly abandoned that profession and turned his attention to literature, much to the disgust of his worthy father, a business man of some means. His first work was "Anti-Coningsby," three-volume novel, intended to run a tilt against Disraeli's " Coningsby," then the talk of the town. North's book made quite a little hit, and for some time he was a small lion, the guest of Milner Gibson, and friend of Lady Bulwer. As he was only nincteen when this first book appeared, the success proved rather too much for his young nerves, so that after rebuffs soured him a good deal toward a large portion of the world, including that mercenary and unappreciative class of men known

as publishers. If North's culinary methods were unusual, his literary ones were equally so. On one occasion be undertook to translate the whole of Lamartine's poems, and that without knowing one word of French; and what is more, he actually did it, and did it very well, too, teaching himself the language as he went along with the aid of a French dictionary. Lawartine wrote him a very complimentary letter on his work, and afterward received him with

cordiality in Paris. North, who had gone through the approved drill of school and college education, besides having the advantage of some social position, looked with a good deal of jealousy and contempt on the older and more successful set of self-made writers, of whom more successful set of self-made writers, of whom Douglas Jerrold, Layman Blauchard, the Mayhews, Albert Smith, and others were representatives, and itched to cross swords with some of them. But they were safely encamped in the castles of their recognized reputations, surrounded by the substantial wais of established publications and did not choose to invite him inside to a tournament, nor to go outside to meet a family-less wandering knight just to give him an opportunity to win his sours.

a tournament, nor to go outside to meet a family-less wandering knight just to give him an opportunity to win his spurs.

However, an opportunity did occur. The champion of the lists was forced by circumstances to come out, and place himself in a position to neet all comers. Douglas Jerrold had started a movement to establish a city club chiefly for the benefit of clerks and shopmen. A great meeting was called, Douglas Jerrold presided and North attended. He paid his half guinea initiation fee to the club, and so became a qualified member entitled to be heard on questions involving the interests of the new institution. Jerrold arose and proposed that the club should be called the Whittington Club. North jumped to his feet and protested against the vulgarity of branding an association of gentlemen with the name of "this fabblous importer of cats." But if they were bent on having a nursery title for their organization, there were several other names of the kind which he considered equally appropriate, and for which he demanded their serious and respectful consideration. The "Puss and Boots" Club, he thought, would be a very good title; or the "Goosey, Goosey, Gander"; or the "Hi-diddie, diddle"; or the "Bo-peep," or, perhaps, better than all, as being more comprehensive and indicative of a truly fihal spirit, it might be best to call it the "Mother Goose" Club. He would not suggest that the cinb should be named after any of his countrymen whose genins had shed glory on the Nation, lest the name might prove embarrassing to some of the members of called upon to explain its meaning; but if any other member should propose the name of Shelley, who, he might propose the name of Shelley, who, he might propose the worthy chairman, was a poet of some shuity now dead, or of a you, which he might propose the name of Shelley, who, he might propose the worthy chairman, was a poet of some shuity now dead, or of a you, which he might propose the name of Shelley, who, he might mention was the birthplace of a man of the name of W

beth, he would be very happy to second the motion. He was going on in this strain, when Jerroid's admirers began to hiss others laughed, and a few applauded. Jerroid grew excited and called the audacious stranger who dared to satirize the satirist in his den to order; but North went on, the crowd grew turbulent, North grew violent, shock his fist at the chairman, and hurled some Saxon epithets at this head. Finally North was ejected by the police. "I don't care," said North, "I got my half guinea's worth, and I think the miserable crew of counter-jumpers and penny-a-liners won't forget me in a hurry."

He, however, soon forgot them in the absorbing He, however, soon forgot them in the absorbing interest of one of the new schemes, of which he would have five or six, great and little, in the course of a day; but I remember he hurled one Parthian dart at them in the shape of an epigram:

To cashos he went, and he studied the Gent:

He devoured his grub at the Whittington Club, And wondered what Art and Philosophy meant.

Cashos in London are dancing-halls for the demimonde and loose young men. The Gent alluded to

monde and loose young men. The Gent alluded to in the epigram was a book by Albert Smith entitled "The Natural listory of the Gent," which de-scribed a certain class of vulgar, fast young men, common in all cities and all ages.

scribed a certain class of vulgar, fast young men, common in all cities and all ages.

North's enterprises were generally literary or mechanical. He would burst in upon his friends in the highest state of excitement, with a new scheme, perhaps for publishing a daily paper without capital, which would inevitably take the town by storm, and achieve a colossal fortune. After talking lifteen minutes he would modify his plan so far as to make his new paper a weekly; in fifteen minutes more he would make it a monthly, then a quarterly, and perhaps wind up with the conviction that an annual was the best after all. He did actually start an illustrated daily in this city and kept it going a week when illustrated papers were almost unknown in New-York, and he did really originate the gas and tamp stoves which are now so common, for I remember well his burning his fingers whilst showing me the operation of his first crude model. As a rule, however, his inventions turned out diametrically opposite to his expectations, and I verily beheve that had he invented a fireproof coment it would have blown him to atoms at the first trial, as I often used to tell him. He once made an improvement in the paddle-wheel for steamsins, and Collins, of the Collins Line of steamers, had models made and the thing properly tested. It proved that by North's plan there was a dead loss of speed, while by simply reversing the whole thing there was a positive gain. When I told North this, for I negotiated the matter, he said: "Well, by Jove, that shows there is something in the principle, doesn't it, if I have got it wrong side foremost? They'll be able to make quick return voyages with it, anyhow."

The very first time I ever saw him under his own roof he had a new plan tor firing railroad cars from cannon, and was experimenting in his parlor with two little wooden wheels and a small pocket pistol. Of course, he burned his fingers and nearly set the house on fire, and was requested by his landiady to find other quarters at his earliest convenience

### REAR-ADMIRAL NICHOLSON'S CAREER. A NOTED FAMILY IN NAVAL ANNALS-THE RECORD

OF FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE. Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, who or March 10 turned over the command of the European Station to his relief, Rear-Admiral Baldwin, and went on the retired list after forty-five years of active and patriotic service, was the last representative in the United States Navy of a family one or more of whose members had been prominent in that branch of the public service ever since the foundation of the Government. His grandfatter, Commodore Samuel Nicholson-one of three brothers, Commodores in the Navy-was Licutenant under Paul Jones in the action between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis. He was also the first commander of the Constitution (Old Ironsides), and was senior officer of the Navy at his death. He left a son, Admiral Nienolson's father, who was an officer in the Navy, and served gallantly during the last war with Great Britain. Rear-Admiral Nicholson has seen service in all parts of

the world. He entered the Navy as a midshipman in 1838, and till 1852 (from midshipman to Acting Lieutenant) served in the Mediterranean, Mexican War, West Indies and Pacific Station. From 1853 to 1855 he was Lieutenant on the Vandalia, in the Japanese expedition under Commodore Perry. He was stationed on shore for several months with a guard at Shanghai, China, to protect the foreign settlement during the Chinese rebellion. In 1856 he volunteered and served on the Arctic in search of the ill-fated Pacific. From 1857 to 1860 he was on duty on the African coast. Early in 1861 he became executive of the Pocahontas in the engagement with Confederate butferies on Acquis Creek and the Potomac River, and aided in the protection of Washing-ton. His first command was the gunboat Issue Smith in the Du Pont Port Royal expedition, where he won the warm commendation of Admiral Du Pont for his efforts to render aid and assistance to the steamer Governor, his own vessel being disabled by the storm and placed in great peril. During the battle of Port Royal, November 7, 1861, he evinced two of his characteristic traits— coolness and courage. When the Seminole and other vessels came to offer aid, as his ship was enveloped in clouds of steam, he thanked them, saying he could take care of himself, and told them to keep to their own line in the battle, and he continued fighting until the tle was won. He rendered important service ville. In the spring of 1862 he was assigned the command of St. Augustine. After turning it over to the army of oc-cupation, he went to the St. John's River, and, while in command of a division of gunboats on that river, was with considerable loss to the enemy. He kept the river and coast clear of batteries and guerillas. In February, 1862, he was in engagement with a Confederate flotilla on the Savannah River. In 1862 and 1863 he was ordnance officer at the New York Station, the Department at that time being one of vast importance. He was known as an able and practical officer of ordnance. and while on this duty volunteered and commanded the Governor Buckingham in search of the Tacony, then missing off the coast. In 1863 and 1864 he commanded the Shamrock, on duty in the South Atlantic Blockading

In 1864, in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron under Rear-Admiral Farragut, he commanded the moni-ter Manhattan, and was at the battle of Mobile Bay forts and the capture of the Confederate rate Tennessee, Au gust 5, 1864. Prior to the attack upon the forts, the little monitor Manhattan arrived off the bay, and shortly after steamed inside and anchored in a position under fire steamed inside and anenored in a position under fire from the forts, and where no wooden vessel, during the three years of the blockade, had ever been placed; also in such a position that the ram Tennessee could have attacked her at any time with impunity from any interference on the part of the wooden vessels, as they were all outside the bar. The Manhattau was the first to emerge from the cloud of smoke that enveloped the viemity of the forts, and as she steamed away she took a course directly for the rebel fleet, opening her gans upon it as soon as she passed the forts. When the rest of the fleet formed a circle about the rebel craft the Manhattan appeared directly in front of the ram to head her off; the shots which penetrated the atmor of the Tennessee, and caused her surrender, were fired from the gans of the Manhattan; and while the entire fleet did good arvice, the conduct of Commander Nicholson in the management of the Manhattan shone, in the opinion of many officers of the Navy, saved the Federal fleet from citier being driven out of Mobile Bay or being sunk beneath its waters. The Manhattan's boats having been shot away, Commander Nicholson was unable to get on board the Tennessee of receive her surrender, but Captain Johnson of the Tennessee afterward stated that he wished to surrender to Commander Nicholson of the Manhattan was also engaged in the borbardment of Fort Morgan. Commander Nicholson, from 1865 to 1866, commanded the Mohongo, Pacific Squadron, and was present at the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet. From 1867 to 1868 he emme det the steamer Wampanoag, which proved to be on her trial trip the fastest steamer in the world. During the first twenty-four hours of the trial at sea, in winter, the vessel longed 467.53 tastute miles, or 16.97 nautical miles per hour, and on the hast day of the trial the great speed of 17.75 nautical or 20.465 statute miles per hour, and on the last day of the trial the great speed of 17.75 at statute miles, or 18.97 nautical miles per hour, and on the last day of the trial the great speed of 17.75 at statute miles, or 18.97 nautical miles per hour, and on the last day of the trial the great speed of 17.75 nautical of the Encoken per the speed of 18.75 at statute miles, or 18.97 and 18.74 was president of the Brook has the proposed of the Encoken per second of the Encoken per second of the Encoken per second of the Enco emerge from the cloud of smoke that enveloped the vicinity of the forts, and as she steamed away she took a

# SERENITY AMONG THE CELESTIALS.

The Chinese quarter in Mott-st. was as peaceful The Chinese quarter in Mott-st, was as peaceful and serene yesterday as could be desired, notwithstanding the rumors that an indignation meeting was to be held to protest against the recent efforts of certain Chinese capitalists to drive out the smaller traders. Wo kee told a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that he had not heard of any compaints from his countrymen in regard to the matter. He thought that all of the stories came from one or two men who were indisposed to move. He had heard of no "indignation meeting."

A man recently broke off a marriage because the lady did not possess good conversational powers. He should have married her and then refused her a bennet in order to develop her powers of talk.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

COLLEGE SPORTS. YALE ATHLETE ANSWERS A RECENT ARGUMENT BY DR. M'COSH WITH SOME STRIKING FACTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The liberty in athletic sports still alowed at Yale College is attacked by the president of the College of New-Jersey in his recent communication to the Ledger in the following language: "If there be any colleges refusing to do so (that is, to forbid students playing against professionals) to gain popularity among certain class of young men, let parents combine to keep them from gaining their end." But not to answer an attack that must fall harmless as soon as any one is quires into the relative position of the faculty and athletles at Yale, there are some few points in Dr. McCosh's discourse that can be met on logical grounds and a number more that are errors of fact. The gist of the first half of his article is the advantage of the gynnasium sports from which he says no cvil ever results. His fault is found with competitive college field sports. To how the ideas of parents he quotes three remarks made to him as follows: "I sent my son to college that he might become a scholar and assist me in my law office, I find that you have made him a tumbler, and I believe l should look out for a place for him in a circus." Was that from competitive field sports ! Again: "My boy ormerly was accustomed to talk of the lectures he heard and the poetry he read. Now his talk is of sparring. is there any sparring competition between the collegest Again: "Pray, sir, are you at the head of a college for gymnastic exercises?" These three are all he quotes to ow that the gymnasium is excellent and the field sport harmful. If the venerable Dr. McCosh were a tum he would know that tumblers learn and work under a roof and on mattresses or sawdust; if he were a boxer would know that sparring is generally conducted in halls or gymnasia; if he were a physician he would know that the open air and sunshine double the benefits of exercise. But aside from this he omits to mention the facthat in competitive college games the players are trained men, and training—I beg that the appealed-to parens will make a note of this-means absolute freedom from dissipation; early hours, regular exercise, wholesome food, daily baths, no wine, no smoking, no stimulants. t means that if a boy is patient and persevering enough o get on the ball nine he will for four months have exer elsed over him a restraining influence that is far beyond what a parent can command-college honor and a captain's authority.

So much for competitive college games. Now for pro-

fessionals. Dr. McCosh's sole objection is that "asso-ciation with these does not tend to improve the tastes and habits." Right here, although I do not class the professional ball-player as at all unregenerate, before showing that there is no personal contact in the games, please note that Mr. Ward, of last year's Providence and this year's New-York league team, is and has been through the winter daily coaching the Princeton ball nine, the very set of men whom the intercourse of a nine, the very set of men whom the intercourse of a half-dezen games lasting in all twelve hours might contaminate. The Yale nine—belonging to that college whose officers did not see their duty—has had no such coach, not because they judged themselves too weak to stand the contact but from purely economical motives. If the president of the College of New-Jersey will inquire into the facts he will find in Mr. Ward's bill against the Princeton University Baset all Club just how many hours the professional coach has spent with the very men who Dr. McCoch judges have not yet character enough to associate with the world's elements. Then if he will note the number of games the Yale nine play with professionals and multiply that by the average time of the games he will find the balance on the wrong side of the slate for his argument. As to the association with professionals, the Yale nine—and I write from absointe knowledge—see nothing of their professional opponents either before or after the game. The managers are the only ones who meet, and that merely for the business arrangements. During the game there can be no association, for every witness of a ball game knows that one mine is at the bat while the other is in the field and any conversation is unpossible.

nine is at the bat while the other is in the field and any conversation is impossible.

Finally in behalf of all college athletes I protest seninst the following sentence in Dr. McCosb's articles: The idless' fellow in his class gets the honors. Why say "idlest "I A shirk never gets a place in college athletes. We never find the idlest man in a class if we look for him on a ball-field. Digressing from the original purpose of this article I wish to call the attention of croakers stained tableties to the following rates gleaned from a reading and comparison of a Yale catalogue and some athletic records. Reading them will convince both parents and friends that the college athlete is neither the idlest nor the most stupid type of college man.

nn. Taking up the list of those who received appointments Taking up the list of those who received appointments at graduation in 1876 I and the names of one baseball man, four football men and one of the crew; also the winners of four out of the five-events of the spring athlette meeting. Among the composition prize men two football and one of the crew. The Townsend prize in the law School was taken by a crew man.

In '77 I had the valedictorian a football man and the short step of the ball nine on the appointment list.

In '78 on the appointment list are two baseball and two football men while the recipient of the Scott prize is the right-fielder on the ball nine, and the first French prize is taken by a football man.

In '79 the appointment list contains four football men, one baseball man, two of the crew and the cox-

prize is taken by a football man.

In 79 the appointment list contains four football
men, one baseball man, two of the crew and the coxswain, and in the same class the sophomore mathematical prize is taken by a football man.

In '80 on the appointment list are three football men,
one baseball man and one of the crew.

In '81 on the appointment list are five football men,
one baseball man and two of the crew, while the second
man in the class is a football man and one of the five
Townsend men is also on the team.

In '82 on the appointment list are four football, three
baseball and two crew men; the winner of the junior

aschall and two crew men; the winner of the junior thibition prize is a football man and on the crew; the cott prize man is a football man.

Finally, in the last catalogue I find the increase cover out dividing the Woolsey prize for the highest examination in the similes of the year with a football half. imation in the studies of the year with a football half-back and baseball man—the same man taking the first mathematical prize and the first Berkeley, while a football man takes the Huriburt scholarship and a second Berkeley. The Scott prize is taken by the president of the Hare and Hounds Club, and 1 find two crew men, a coxwain and a baseball-player among the junior appointments.

New-Haren, Coun., March 29, 1883.

#### PRESERVING ADIRONDACK WOODLANDS. THE HAVOC THAT HAS BEEN WROUGHT BY PRIVATE OWNERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In common with many others familfar with the Adirondack woods, I have been much grat-ified with your efforts and editorials in behalf of the wilderness. As the bill forbidding the sale by the State of he portions of the woods still owned by it has become a law, there is reason to hope that eventually the property dready sold by the State within the limits of the wilder ness may be taken again by the State and the whole tract retained either in its present natural condition or im-proved as a grand pack for our people and neighbors; but it is very necessary that any measures for the recov-ery of the portions soid, should be taken at once. While encamped upon Little Tupper Lake early last fall I met a party of surveyors who were running a line through the oods on both sides of the lake, which would extend across nearly the middle of that beautiful sheet of water, which they were bounding a township or district owned by some private purpose of the owners was to prevent caroping and hunting upon that section without their permission, granted gratuitously or for money, or to cut the timber, the surveyors did not know or would not tell; but those owners by enforcing their rights would not only prevent hunting and camping upon their own land, but would make it impossible in certain seasons of the year to hunt upon the neighboring tracts, for the reason that game, especially if hotly pursued, would not as a matter of course limit itself to the erritory owned by the state, and sportsmen would, without knowing it, trespass on the private ground. There are many other pieces of woods, owned in the same way, on which the owners may cut the timber and restrict hunting and camping, and of course entirely fence in if they see fit so to do.

The effect is apparent. The Racquette River, which was formerly one of the most beautiful streams in the woods, or indeed in the world, is now, in nearly every season of the year, a scene of desolation and sadness. The banks, instead of being covered with verdure and mounted by stubs and stumps; and where the river empties into Tupper Lake there are acres upon acres of and covered by a few inches of water, through which the bare, naked and decaying stubs and stumps arise upon all sidea. Immediately in front of the Tupper Lake House, at the head of that lake, seven or eight miles from the place where the Racquette River flows through, there is a spot of some acres is a bare and desolate as are now the formerly beautiful meadows at the mouth of the river. river.

I notice that in his interview with The Tenune's correspondent Mr. Verplanck Colvin states that the

To the formerly beautiff measows at the mouth of the river.

I notice that in his interview with The Tribune's correspondent Mr. Verplanck Colvin states that the woods are "the same Adirondacks as of old," and that a little distance back from the lakes and streams the primeval forest still exists. Of course he is correct, with the exception of the places from which the timber has been cut, which as he knows, are very many. But he seems to forget that, as a resons, the woods are valuable particularly because of the facility of travelling through them upon water, and that no parties would care to camp in the woods at a great distance from the lakes or streams, nor would any hunter have much success in seaking game away from the waters during the season of the year when sportsmen are able to visit the woods and remain for any teneth of time.

Ought not a bill to be at once passed by the Legislature for the immediate repurchase of all the lands now owned by private parties within the Adirondack woods, including especially all the lands upon or in the vicinity of the St. Regis waters, Saranae Lakes and River, the Requette Lake and River, the lupper Lake district, and the territory lying west of the last-named lakes and the Requette fliver, including the Fulton Cham, Red Horse Chain and the Bog river country? If this is not done the whole woods will in a very short time present the appearance which the old farmer loved to see in his pork, a streak of fat and a streak of lean. The portions belonging to private parties and corporations will be stripped of their timber, and those belonging to the first motion of the remains and necessary modern the influence of the timber and upon the streams and necessary moderner.

their timber, just so far are these two important matters seriously affected, and the interest now aroused on the subject is by no means too soon excited.

One more suggestion: By all means keep the Adiron-dneks out of the direction, control and patronage of politicians and political parties.

New-York, April 4, 1883.

MANAGEMENT OF THE NAVAL OBSERVA-TORY.

To the Edulor of The Tribune. SIR: The public is entitled to the truth re garding the management of the Naval Observatory, and that the following are the facts in the case can be verified by anyone who will visit the Observatory and examine the records: ne the records:

1. No change has been made in the management of the

bservatory so far as the professors of mathematics are

concerned. 2. Since 1877 until lately no observations had be made either with the transit instrument or mural circle and no observations had been made with the prime vertical since 1867. Both the nine-inch equatorial and the omet seeker were in a neglected condition and unfit for the rudest kind of work. The same is true of each of the other instruments mentioned.

3. The transit instrument is now in the hands of two

ientenants and their work compares favorably with imilar work on the transit circle done by civilians. The prime vertical is in charge of two other lieutenants. The nine-inch equatorial is now undergoing repairs, without which it was useless. The mural circle is still unemloyed and will require much at the hands of the instru

ment maker before it can be used.

4. The officers engaged upon this work were selected for their mathematical and scientific attainments, and in the ormer at least will stand comparison with a majority of

the professors of mathematics. 5. The average length of service of civilian assistants at the observatory since its foundation is three years When they once leave they do not return. Naval officers can remain three years and after a cruise at sea may

while no one will claim that a naval officer during his three years at the observatory will become no accomplished astronomer, does any one doubt that officers can be selected who by a comparatively short period of preparation will be able to use the instruments named and make the routine computations with creditable accuracy, leaving the professors who have served for some years free to investigate the more intricate problems of astronomy. The Naval Observatory is supported at government expense for naval purposes, and while in addition to its special uses other scientific work may be done, it has never been the policy of this country to sustain establishments for purely scientific investigations. The most important duty at the Naval Observatory is the testing, rating, and tare or the chronometers, collecting data for the Nautical Alimanac, and sending time signals and dropping time balls at the various stations. These are purely naval wants, which can be readily supplied by naval officers.

\*\*Washington\*\*, March 30, 1883.\*\* no one will claim that a naval officer during

### VINEGAR BOTTLES AS WEAPONS.

Anthony Asher and John Sheehan fell to fighting Anthony Asher and John Sheehan fell to fighting vesterday afternoon in the restaurant at No. 339 Springs-st. They used vinegar bottles, and Asha received bad cuts on his face and wrist. Sheehan was not hurt, but was arrested, while Asher was detained in the Eighth Precinct Station as a complainant against Sheehan, who is a vagrant. Asher said that the cause of the fight was his refusal to pay for a meal for Sheehan, whom he did not know.

### PUNISHING A WIFE-BEATER.

Officer John Sinclair, of the Tombs Police Court, went to No. 293 Mott-st, last Saturday with a warrant for the arrest of Michael Golden, a porter, fifty-three years old, for beating his wife Mary. The man was drunk, and fought the folicer viciently until aid arrived. He was taken to Court this morning, where he was fined \$10 and sentenced to the Island for a year for beating his wife. For the assault on the officer he was placed under \$1,000 ball for trial.

A WOMAN ACCUSED OF ROBBERY. Mary Hunt was charged in the Essex Market Po-hec Court vesterday by William Johnson, a sea-captain, with robbing him of his watch and chain valued at \$800. She declared that the jewelry was given her by the complannant for safe-keeping, and that a young fellow had stolen it from her. She was held for trial in the General Sessions Court.

## THE MONASTERIO ABDUCTION CASE.

The following account is given in The Lonon Standard of the remarkable case of the abduction and concealment of Fidelia de Monasterio, a we ome thirty-live years old, possessed of a considerable fortune in her own right. In this case was implicated Mme. Chalenton, who has just been murdered by her husband "because he had got tired of seeing her name ixed up to the affair, and thought he could save her further shame by killing her." Fidelia de Monasterio was born in Valparaiso, in

Fidelia de Monasterio was born in Valparaiso, in which town her father was a wealthy merchant. On his death, which occurred soon after her birth, the mother, who was then but twenty years of age, and a woman of great beauty, went to bigain with her infant damptier, and there lived with a Signor del Carrito. The result was the birth of the prisoner, Carlos Left. Mme. de Monasterio sent ter son to be brought up in Germany, and travelled with her daughter in Italy, England and Germany. Ultimately the son married in German woman, by whom he had three children; but having buried her

by whom he had three children; but having buried her he rejoined his mother and half-sister, and the whole family settled in Paris. At that time Mine, de Monasterio had ample property of her own, begueathed by her husband. Flatch and inherited some 80,000 france, leader estates which yielded a considerable income. The son has never had profession or any resources but what were supplied by his mother or saif-sister. Before long Mine, de Monasterio became possessed with a manta for all sorts of ridionises a peculations. Forty thousand france were invested in a wond; full rat polson, a hundred thousand in a picture enterprise, lifty thousand france were transway scheme, and so on. The consequence was that she was soon ruined, and, with her son, became absoliately dependent upon Mile, de Monasterio. Both were continually importuning Fidelia, and, finding at length a difficulty in getting all they wanted, they sent her in 1876 to a funatic asylum at Charentoe. It seems probable that at that time the mind of Fidelia had become really unhinged. Finding, however, that there was some difficulty about their victum signing the papers necessary to seep them supplied with money, Madame Monasterio and her son soon took her back to live with them, first in the Rue Fronch, and subsequently in the Honievard du Cheby. In both these houses Fidelia was, according to the evidence of the neighbors, kept under lock and key in masery and dirt. Both mother and son took to drusting, and the family became the missance of the neighbors here to live with them. This lady seems to have acquired a great influence over the whole family. After a short time, however, Mine, Chalenton took Fidelia may to another house. Mother and son tried to regain possession of her, but in vain. This went on for five months, when Fidelia announced her infention to emissay to another house. Mother and son tried to regain possession of her, but in vain. This went on for five months, when fidelia has been for a length of the persons for a certificate of lumacy. Thi conceaiment, which has not yet been discovered. Mad-ame de Monasterlo has asserted that she is in England; but the impression is that she is somewhere much hearer home. Only two of the accused are in custody—namely, Madame de Monasterlo and Roumiguiere. Lafit and Barbieux have fied. The two Passy doctors are merely

## HEALING THE SICK BY FAITH.

The "Rev. Dr." Monck, "teaching and healing pastor" of the "Apostolic Church of the Divine Gifts," conducted a public exhibition in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last night. Curiosity, belief and uberal advertising filled the house with people of simple appearance and decorous behavior. The exhibition of "healing" the sick was preceded by a harangue, in the course of which the speaker called for the estracism of THE TRIBUNE, because of a recent utter

rangue, in the course of which the speaker called for the ostracism of The Tribune, because of a recent utterance against his methods, and advertised his "cures" in the most approved fashion of a patent-medicine man. Then the process of healing began. Little children, men and women came forward; the dector announced their disease, spoke his formula, asked how they felt, interpreted their answers to the people, and hurried them aside.

There were several cases of deafness. In each the healer rubbed the patient's cars vigorously while pronouncing his formula, then blew into them and asked whether the patient could hear. The first one treated stared stupidly and gave no sign of hearing. The andhence began to laugh, which angred the healer. "I don't think it is necessary for you to make fools of yourselves by laughing in the gallery," ne said; "I told you distinctly some cases would require treatment two or three times." A little boy was touched for lameness; he did not answer the usual question, but his nother said he felt better. He stood aside, and three minutes later his mother brought him back. The dootor made him parade up and dows the stage while his mother said he had not been able to lift his right leg for seven years. He looked about seven years old and had walked all over the stage a few minutes previously.

"I guess that girl must be the flour of the family," remarked the young man who had been waltaring with her, as he casayed to brush off the white spot on his coat sieeve.—[Boston Transcript.

SERMONS ON PETER COOPER.

LESSONS DRAWN IN SEVERAL PULPITS. THE DEAD PHILANTHROPIST'S CHARACTER AND EX-AMPLE COMMENDED.

Nearly every sitting in the Church of the Messiah, at Thirty-fourth-st. and Park-ave., was occupied yesterday morning, when the Rev. Robert Collyer preached upon Peter Cooper. The text for the sermon was taken from Psalms xxxvil., 37: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace." "The death of our dear old friend," Mr. Collyer said, "does not seem to be really death so much as the consummation and erowning of a life which is all so fair and perfect that we can think of nothing more complete. and perfect that we can think of nothing more complete. It seems like one of those rare seasons when Indian summer lingers on almost to Caristmas and we wonder over the sweet sunny days, or like a rich harmony threaded with melody in far-reaching cadences, which never tires us and which at last goes outsoftly almost like adream."

After speaking of the extreme length of Peter Cooper's life, Mr. Collyer repeated the sermon which he preached at the funeral in All Souls' Church on Saturday. He wished to speak of the dead philanthropist's life, he said, in his own church, so that the example of so long and good a life might be more sacred to his own congregation.

PETER COOPERISM BETTER THAN DYNAMITE. The kindness and patriotism of Barzillai of old, sho n King David's behalf, were to the Rev. Mr. Talmage's mind, yesterday, suggestive of Peter Cooper, of whom, he said, Barzilla, was a type in the tenth century before Christ. Peter Cooper's influence did not halt a second for his obsequies to be finished, but was moving on. For such a man death was multiplication, not subtraction, and the grare was only a starting point for a grander career. His was a grand influence for a man who was neither king, lord nor governor. No title stuck to him a minute. He always had been and for all ages would be plain Peter Cooper. He was the father of the many American philauthropists, whose gifts to the public were stimulated by his. His was the best way of settling the old quarred between capital and labor. There were two ways in which it never would be settled—the violent suppression of the laboring classes and the maltreatment of the rich. This seemed to be the age of dynamite. The rich were becoming more arrogant and the poor more unreasonable. "I prescribe for the trouble," said Mr. Talmage, "the largest kind of allopathic doses of Peter-Coopersm. It will accomplish what shot and shell cannot. Standing in the shadow of Peter Cooper's grave to-day, I implore God for the sanctification of all the wealth of this country." Christ. Peter Cooper's influence did not halt a second THE CROWNING JOY OF WEALTH.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton devoted his sermon at All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday to the lesson to be derived from the life of Peter Cooper, taking as his text the words: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." "There is only one text for a New-Yorker as his text the words: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." "There is only one text for a New-Yorker to-day," said be, "and that is appropriate to the life of him who has just passed away. Peter Cooper exemplified the spirit which Paul, next to Christ, embodied. Here is a man who, with all his physical strength, displayed all the higher power of a simple, kindly spirit and life. You have in him the picture of a man who cannot and will not be forgotten. We shall never get over the worship of forse. The forces of mankind are ramning themselves up to-day in the force of wealth; but this is preparatory to something better. The seeking, getting and spending of wealth are the pleasures of the av. rage man of to-day. With it he can satisfy his desires and mathematically with the can satisfy his desires and mathematical the result of the rewards society bestows on the possessor. The great satisfaction coming from wealth is a consciousness of power. Besides this, it opens up the way to a higher delight, meeting one's desires for education, the arts and the acciences. For wealth men, too, are slaves to their families, and many a man who has the reputation of a grasping money-seeker is simply laboring for his family until be drops in the harness. The crowning joy of wealth is in the service of society and mankind. It is more blessed to give than to receive. That is the stery of Peter Cooper's life. Share your plensures and you double them; hold them to yourself, and you starve them. I has saw Peter Cooper at one of the large meetings where he loved to be. Hard, rough men were around him; but never were finer courtesy and deference paid to man than to him by those whose benefactor he was. By forgetting ourselves and seeking the good of our fellows, the best comes to us; and then in the end our old years shall be as sweet and beautiful as those of him who has passed away. The joy of giving is the supreme benediction of the use of money."

MR. COOPER'S TEXT OF TEXTS.

"So many have lately passed away," said the Rev. Charles H. Eaton to his congregation in the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Fifth-ave. and Forty-fifth-st., resterday-"and now one more has gone-Peter Cooper, whose very name was a benediction. Extraordinary was the scene we witnessed on our streets yesterday. I saw there, not the rich who usually go to rich men's funerals, but I saw the poor and the laboring, who had left their workshops and their work to stand hours in the rain to gain admittance to the church. A Rabbi declared yesterday n the synagogue that Peter Cooper was a Jew; that his was essentially a Jewish character. It will be declared in many churches to-day that his was essentially a Chrisian character. It is an augury of the unity of true religion; it is men like Cooper who will make the union possible. Well was he named "Peter," after him of old, for it was the same warmth and love and enthusiasm that animated both. The qualities that Peter Cooper possessed were those that go to constitute the new possessed were those that go to constitute the new nobility. The first was Industry; the source of a nation's strength is in Labor. There was next Patriot-son; he was a lover of his country, and he who loves this country has in him all elements of strengts. There was hastly Philanthropy—love of his follow-man -with-out which no life is noble. Let me declare to you Coop-er's text of texts: 'He who loves dwells in God, and God in him.'"

HIS BROAD TOLERANCE AND CATHOLICITY. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, occupied the pulpit of All Souls' Church, in Fourth-Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Fathe is this: To visit the fatheriess and widows in their affli than the way in which the community had regarded the services at the inneral of Peter Cooper. Bigury itself had acknowledged that Mr. Cooper was a man of pure religion. His broad tolerance and utter catholicity to every form of worship showed how little he could be charged with "religiosity."

MR. COOPER'S THEISM. The Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn, at the Third Unitarian (Theistic) Church in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, prefaced his sermon last night with in account of recent conversations on theology with the late Peter Cooper. He said: "This church was led into this broad and reverent faith chiefly

couraged me to teach the religion of pure and simple Theism.

"The last public religious communication by Mr. Cooper was made from this platform three weeks ago. He then sent me to be read this evening, and to be disseminated through the public press, his favorine ideas of the One Only God, the Universal Father, revealed by Nature, by science, and by all the greatest religious teachers of the world; whom alone men abould worship, not even presuming to name another name with that of the Heavenly Father. Mr. Cooper expressed his impatience with those meetion with, Aimighty God."

COMMUNICATION AND REFERENCES.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES AND REFERENCES. Special services, commemorative of the life and work of Peter Cooper, were held yesterday afternoon in the Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave., under the auspices of the Manhattan Temperance Association. The Rev. George J. Mingins said be loved Peter Cooper because he was a good citizen, liv-ing with a full realization of that great ing with a full realization of that great truth that men make the nation and not the nation men. It was the life of such a man that the poor artisan loves to contemplate and whose loss they mourn. Daniel Walton said he had given \$1 to start a subscription for a monument to Peter Cooper, to be erected in front of the Institute. He asked every mechanic and laborer to follow his example. Among the other speakers were the Rev. Mr. Tracy, of Vineland, N. J., and W. H. H.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, of Vinetand, N. J., and W. H. H. Bartram.

Sermons and addresses on the life of the philanthropist were made yesterday in a number of other city churches. Among the ctersymen who paid tribute to Mr. Cooper's memory were the Rev. Drs. Thomas Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church; James M. Puliman, of the Church of Our Saviour; and the Rev. George W. Gallagher, of the Fourth Unitarian Church. In Brooklyn the Rev. Lewis Francis, of the Bushwick Reformed Church, and J. J. White, of the Fourth Street Methodist Church, spoke upon the same topic.

## CHRIST AND THE ANGELS.

BISHOP COXE SAYS CHRIST'S LIFE OUGHT NOT TO BE INCREDIBLE.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New-York, preached yesterday in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Caurch, at Fourth-ave. and Twenty-first-st. In the morning his text we from L Timothy, iii. 16: "Seen of angels. Among other things he said; "The Church to-day fulfils its divine mission even in its corrupt branches. Wherever it has gone, there mankind has been lifted up into a holler, better life. But there are critics abroad in these days, and men not given to unbelief have been unable to

answer to their own satisfaction certain questions in regard to the religion of Jesus Christ. They say it is too magnificent for the belief of men, and express wender that God should send His incarnate Son to dwell upon this insignificant world.

"It is quite certain that the more one studies the ways of God the more he is led to admire the wisdom of the Ure ator. Many haye discredited the stories of the angel told in the Hible. Angels had a mission to perform, we are to believe what has been taught us in the Seri tures. When the artist who made the Ark of the Comant began his task he was told to place two angels upo its lid in the act of bending over the mercy-scat. The wors the hard tables of the law in the ark below but they were covered by the goldon angels of mercy that they were covered by the goldon angels of mercy will. Lucifer sat close to the throne of God until learned he was to be cellipsed. Then he became the curry of men and sowed the tares of sin among the Angels had an interest in the tragedy of Gethseman. this insignificant world.

When Mr. Doutney, of temperance fame, arwhen Mr. Botteney, of the solicited enrolment under the banner of the Manhattan Temperance Asso-ciation, and being received, on the following Sunday introduced his colored giec-club. T. W. Pittman was associated with Mr. Doutney in his labors. L. C. Cole, the secretary of the Manhattan Association, in conversation with Mr. Doutney, repudlated the methods

conversation with Mr. Doutiney, repudiated the methods of Pittman's services, and made statements derogate; y to his character. Doutiney at once resented this attack, denied the allegations, and set up a rival organization. When duly installed at the Wigwam at Thirty-fifth-st. and Broadway, Doutiney wrote to Mr. Gibbs, the president of the Manhattan Association, asking his cooperation in his work. Mr. Gibbs replied by myiting Mr. Doutiney to the services of his society on the Collegies Supplies and welcoming him hearthly. At the inviting Mr. Doutney to the services of his society on the following Sunday, and welcoming him heartily. At the conclusion of the services, Mr. Cole upbraided Mr. Gibbs and repeated his accusations. Mr. Gibbs, thereupon resigned, refusing to think ill of Mr. Doutney, but a few days later recalled his resignation and publicly has made peace with Mr. Cole.

Mr. Doutney said last night that he had written a letter to the Manhattan Temperance Association challenging Mr. Cole to prove his statements. or to retract

were legions of, angels hovering above him during that dark hour. The advent of Christ upon the earth and the trials and temptations He was compelled to bear here, taught the heavenly host a great lesson. They saw the King obedieut to the wishes of His Father. Henceforward should anything arise to suggest rebellion, they would, in memory of the past, bow their heads in submission to the commands of the Master."

THE DRIFT OF THE AGES.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER UPON PROGRES-SIVE TENDENCIES IN THEOLOGY.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning in Plymouth Church upon what he call the drift of the

The characteristic of the rule of Christ, he said, was sympathy with the poor and suffering.
The world was slowly but surely revolving toward perfection. There were laws under disorder as well as under order. The end of the tendency of the world's growth would be in flowers and fruit. A day would come when violence, cruelty and destru-would be changed and would harmonize simplicity, innocence, beauty and love. question of the future was not of the coming man, but of the coming age. In it the law of force would give way to the law of influence, and the law of hatred would be supplanted by the law of love. From the beginning, now and to the end, the central power of the universe was love. Not love for loveliness, but for from the heart of God. The history of the upward struggle of man was written on the rocks. There was one perpetual labor-pain.

With all reactions the tendency was the same. War

had grown from a mere sport to war for slavery, then for power, and finally to war for liberty and ideas. The world now rebuked any form of war not for freedom. France could not lay her hand on North Africa, or sail through the Isthmus to reach Madagascar, unrebuked. England felt the power of public sentiment, and had abandoned Zululand and no longer sought out the mountain fastnesses of Afghanistan. In philosophy and literature to-day the poor and suffering had a recognition which did not exist a century ago. The bottom had risen. Labor was now struggling for extrication. The rich were about to learn that they cannot separate themselves from the great under-class. Riches must serve common humanity. Men were not to gain honor by the selfishuse of money. The man today on the pedestal of his riches, in fifty years will stand in the pillory unless he used his wealth to sid other men. A man has just been borne to his grave, honest, simple of habit and taste, loving his fellow-men, sowing the seed with his wealth to bless his fellow-men, and the whole city bows down in grief. He was never King, Prince or President; he displayed so philosophical acumen, made no discoveries in science, but he was a manly man, working for his fellow-men, and the whole one pourse out to see his face. They uncovered with honor and reverence for the man who devoted his life to the service of his fellows. May God increase such menand He will.

In theology, the struggle between hatred and love was soing on. The old orthodoxy, notwithstanding the great good it had done, represented the basilar ideas of justice, violent, punitive and destroying. But the newer theology had has its central idea the spirit of Divine love, not that God loved because men deserve, but because He is God. The Divine love overshone creation, and that was the spinal marrow of the newer theology. It desired to have all facts, and all knowledges, to crystalize arround "God is love." not separate themselves from the great under-co

marrow of the newer theology. It desired to have all facts, and all knowledges, to crystallize around "God is love."

The old theology rested in the fail of men in Adam. They could not have failen, for they all began at zero. Mea did not have a fair chance in life. They were born with imagualities of condition. The effort would not always be to lift monkeys into saints. Men who had learned to breed sheep for their wool and horses for their speed, would by and by learn to breed men. Forsons well born were half asved. The man of spirit would constitute the life larger, purer, nobier and higher. Growth was largely due to social conditions, and government must be regenerated. When one saw how little moral staning there was, it seemed sometimes that men were white washed with Christianity instead of being regenerated by it. Some men would go into heaves with their faces thitherward, and others would back in. Theologies and schools of thought could be denounced, as they were never to be saved, but theologians were living, palpitating creatures, and were not to be denounced. It there could be an intercharge of religious ideas, it might be of advantage.

Mr. Beecher sald that if some one could give him a little more logic and take from him a little more liberty, it might be better for both. If one alongside of him believed in hell-fire, as he believed in the love ideas of salvation, and an interchange was made, it might be better for—the other man. He also said he inad tried to aid the progress of now ideas, but he would be glad to have all his work ground to powder for the sake of those who came after him with wider views and influence, provided he could see it from the world of light. And he would so see it.

## DEACONS ORDAINED.

BISHOP WARREN ON THE FAITH NECESSARY TO A CHRISTIAN MINISTER.

At the Cornell Memorial Church in East Seventy-sixth-si., near Second-ave., Bispop Warren, presiding over the New-York East Conference, ordained in the morning a class of deacons who had received full orders in Saturday's session of the conference. A large audience crowded the church, and included many persons outside of the conference. The Bishop selected his text from the first epistle of Timothy, second chapter, eighth verse, and his sermon was an argument upholding the inspiration of the Scriptures and the actual man-itestations of Supreme power. Men are striving, be said for higher and greater power and better life; their won derful inventions and discoveries are manifestations of this purpose, but all the mighty efforts of man's invention are incomparable to what is recorded in the Bible. Some men regard these things as impossible, and point to the continuous victory of the forces of nature that no power can stem or alter. Bishop warren denied the ruth of this. All things, he contended, were repetitions of combinations of laws, and hil changes were the result of the victory of one force of nature over another. Man availed himself of his knowledge of these torces to produce more speedily the result he desired, and he was successful according to the proper employment of the forces or laws. Hence in all his nodertakings there was an interruption of the regular law and order of things. The most dogmatic assertions of philosophers were contradicted by facts continually before them, as the laws of gravitation were contradicted by the sun drawing tons of water from the earth. The tarks moulded easily by the hand, and there are palms in which granite is as flexible. The sun is subordinate to God, and from Him issue the universe, worlds, vegetation, gravitation, and all those laws philosophers deem inflexible, but which the regulates or interrupts at will.

Some men have been able to reach those realms where gravitation is marght, and for them the laws of nature have been cheezed or suspended. Of these were the prophets of the Bible, whom the Bishop beld up to the candidates as examples of the faith necessary for the minister of the Gospel. Man's highest efforts, he called to their attention, were neither his physical ner his mental powers. No truth of the intellect alone ever causal a man to lay down his life for it. It was not to be vondered that an Ingersoil could see nothing in his range of thought to comprehend it. It was faith that made all these things clear and possible to mon, and faital is as easy as breath to one whose soul meets that condition demanded by God. Such a man is as confident that every prayer reaches heaven as he is derful inventions and discoveries are manifestations of this purpose, but all the mighty efforts of man's juve

#### THE CONVENTION OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

KIRTLAND, Ohio, April 8 .- The village Mirriand, Olino, April 5.—The winds was crowded to-day. The attendance on the third day of the Mormon reunion was increased 500. The prayer service was held at 8 a. m. in the temple, which was crowded. At 8:30 the Rev. Joseph Smith delivered an eloquent sermon, which he Smith delivered at the sound of the straight of the prefused by saying: "I have been estracted by people because I am the son of Joseph Smith. I am not responsible for my father's acts, but for my own. The character of a man's deeds, and not his creed, is what brings eternal salvation. The power to reason is the distinctive characteristic of human beings, and each man should be held responsible for

and each man should be held responsible for his acts in this life." The sermon was an exposition of the Mormon faith, and of the reasons why the Latter-Day Saints are so firm in their belief.

At the afternoon service the Rev. Joseph T. Lambert, of Chicago, delivered a discourse in which he gave the history of the Mormon Church, and advanced facts to show that Joseph Smith never practised or preached polygamy. He also claimed that the Mormon thith was the only true religion, reading extracts from the Bible to prove the same. Elder W. W. Blair preached a sermon to-night on Revelations, reviewing miracles and prophecies from the beginning of the world's history to the present time. The Saints were started to-day by the statement that a spy from the Utah Mormon Church was present at the reunion taking notes for use in Sait Lake City.

LOCAL TEMPERANCE WORK.

A COOLNESS BETWEEN RIVAL SOCIETIES-MEETINGS AT THE WIGWAM AND THE COOPER INSTITUTE.